EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

SMOTHERING THE TRUTH.

THE SENATE CONSENTS TO HUSH UP THE FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION.

Leslie Vainly Arraigns Whittemore-The Metropolitan Police Bill Introduced and Referred to the Military Committee-The United States Court Adjourns Sine Die

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, Thursday, January 11.

In the Senate to day Arnim offered a joint resolution asking the Governor for copies of the opinions of the attorney general regarding the issue, sale and hypothecation of State bonds. The resolution was adopted.

The bill for the construction of a new courthouse for Richland County was passed, and the following bills were ordered for a third reading: To amend an act to provide for the -construction and repair of public highways; to revive and extend the charter of the Relief Loan Association of Charleston; to incorporate the Charleston Land and Joint Stock Company, and to incorporate the Enterprise Association of Charleston.

Nash moved the indefinite postponement of the consideration of the report of the joint financial investigating committee. This brought Leslie to his feet, who made a long speech against hushing up the matter aiter the great publicity which had been given to it. He closed by a bitter attack upon Whit-

Whittemore replied in a pointed and forcible speech, which evidently had its effect upon the Senate. The report of the committee was finally laid upon the table by a decis-

In the House, the bill to regulate divorces, and the bill to create a board of examiners, and to impose certain duties on the comptroller and treasurer, were passed. The veto of the bill to repeal the joint resolution authorizing the the Governor to employ an armed force, was sustained.

Jones introduced the Metropolitan police bill, which was referred to the committee on military affairs.

In the United States Court to-day the grand jury returned a long, rambling, political presentment. This elicited a mild rebuke from Judge Bryan, after which the grand jury was discharged, and the court adjourned sine die. DIVERSIONS OF OUR SOLONS.

A Dismal Debate, Resulting in an Expulsion-The Land Commission again -Byas in the Chair of Moses-The Pub-

lie Schools, &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, S. C., January 10.

To-day's proceedings in the Assembly have been of no general importance and of no special interest, except in such amusement as the incidental and inevitable gaucheries of the low comedy members may have afforded to the casual and unaccustomed spectator. In the House a turbid stream of eloquence, which had been dammed by yesterday's adjournment, (if not by general consent,) broke loose again on the assembling of the House this morning, and for an hour or two the audience was regaled with an dismal debate upon the proposition to expel Captain J. Banks Lyle, upon suspicion of being a grand mogul, or something else, of a Ku-Klux Kian in Spartanburg. If there is any one thing more than another that your average colored legis-lators absolutely revels in it is a debate on the subject of the Ku-Kiux. Accordingly, Mobley, lators absolutely reveis in it is a debate on the subject of the Ku-Kiux. Accordingly, Mobley, Byas, Jamison, Hunter, Cain, and the rest, went at it and showed to their own complete satisfaction what terrible iellows these Ku-Kiux were and how gentle and docile their victims had been, besides proying incontestably that-every white man in the South, except the Radicale, and especially every newspaper man, was a Ku-Kiux of the deepest dye. The only member who spoke directly to the question was Mr. Smith, of Spartanburg. who objected to this very summary exprision of his colleague. He insisted that there was no proof that he was a Ku-Kiux, and even if there were, there was no statute of this State to vacate his seat for this offence. In reply to the question why he had run away, Mr. Smith declared that in view of the recent dragooning of Spartanburg County, it was no wonder that he had fied; but it was a sad reflection that a gentleman of his ability, integrity and character was forced to leave the country that he loved by the oppressions of a givernment goaded on by a parcel of infamous

a sad reflection that a gentleman of his ability, integrity and character was forced to leave the country that he loved by the oppressions of a givernment goaded on by a parcel of infamous scoundrels. The tide was too strong, however, for anything that Mr. Smith could do to check it, and the resolution of expulsion was finally carried by a vote of eighty to twelve.

The House next amused itself with a little tilt at the land coimission, provoked by a request from Lee to be excused from further service on the committee appointed last winter to investigate its affairs. He said he did not want to state his reasons, which meant, of course, that he wanted to be compelled to state them, and he was so compelled to state them and the tageat deal had been expected of that committee; everybody knew that there had been no end to the frauds and rasgalliles of the commission, and they expected that committee to unearth them, but he had found that the committee intended to do nothing of the kind. The committee had made a great show, and had called up fifty or sixty witnesses, but the investigation had been made all on one side, and all they were trying to do was to show that, whoever else sixty witnesses, but the investigation had been made all on one side, and all they were trying to do was to show that, whoever else was guilty. C. P. Leslie was innocent. It was all a farce and a whitewashing arrangement, and he wanted to get out of it. There was plenty of rascality in the commission, but he had not been able, with all the machinery of the committee, to prove it. Hurley advised him to wait till next Monday, till "Fagin's" message came up in the House, and he would get facts enough. June Mobley objected to Lee's being let off. He had been anxious enough to get on the committee, and he ought to stay there. There were plenty of members who couldn't get on any committees. This brought Lee to his feet again, and he denied the allegation with the usual show of ferocity. At that juncture the speaker, having occasion to leave the room for a moment, called Byas to the chair, and, the debate assuming a complicated and decidedly personal tone, that unhappy amateur soon found himself involved in a perfectly hopeless tangle. First Hurley rose to a question of privilege, then Denna desired to make a personal explanation; Singleton asked for information, and a dozen members started an assortment of points of order. Poor Byas was at his wit's end, (no great distance,) but he had seen the speaker on such occasions hammer with his gavel, and accordingly he hammered with desperate energy, and a persistence worthy of a better cause, until, with the return of the speaker, order was restored, and Byas came down from the pillory. Gen-

sistence worthy of a better cause, until, with
the return of the speaker, order was restored,
and Byas came down from the pillory. General Whipper then hoped that Lee would not
be excused. Governor Mackey had said in
his last message that he and Hurley were
mixed up in these land swindles—
Bowley. Governor Scott—not Governor
**Takey.

Whipper. Oh. well. I hee Mackey's pardon

Whitey.
Whipper. Oh, well, I beg Mackey's pardon. I thought the man that wrote the Governor's message was the Governor. He ought to best this debate lasted for some time longer and resulted at last in Lee's request being refused.
These little diversions ended, the House began the morning business, which proceeded with only the usual number of interruptions, and the following results:

and the following results:
The bill to incorporate the Charleston Loan
Association was passed to a third reading.
Bills were introduced by Wilkes for the pro-Bills were introduced by Wilkes for the protection, preservation and propagation of game. By Levy, to incorporate the People's Savings Institution of Charleston, with Messrs. Alva Gage, Reuben Tomlinson, G. I. Cunniagham, C. H. West, R. S. Bruns, S. S. Howell, B. C. Pressley, J. H. Wilson, W. Ufferhardt, J. B. Betts, C. L. Burckmyer, John Hanckel, John H. Devereux, W. McBurney, W. Y. Leitch, R.

Adger, Zimmerman Davis, W. A. Kelly, D. A. Amme, H. Gerdts, H. S. Griggs, O. R. Levy and D. T. Corbin as incorporators.

By Ford, to incorporate the Planters' Mining and Manufacturious Contracts.

and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Wilkes also presented a petition from various citizens of Anderson and Abbeville Counties, praying for the creation of a county, to be known as Washington County, out of a portion of Abbeville County, and with the seat of government at Honea Path.

of government at Honea Path.
Myers offered a resolution that the Assembly adjourn sine die on the 15th of February.
At nearly three o'clock the House took up the bill to amend the school law so as to include, in the distribution of the school funds such counties as may have failed to collect their share of the tax, and to entitle every school district in the State, which shall have one or more schools in actual operation, to participation in the appropriations for school purposes. This was debated pro and con by Jamison, Ferguson and others in a way that would ceralnly seem to indicate the necessity of some extension of educational opportunities, and finally advanced to its third reading.

The Senate concurrent resolution to ap-

The Senate concurrent resolution to appoint a joint special committee to investigate and report upon retu: ns made by phosphate companies was next taken up, amended so as to require a report before the first of February, and adopted. This completed the business of the day, and the House, at three o'clock, ad-

In the Senate this morning the veto of the Governor of the bill to charter the Northwestern Railroad Company was sustained, after a brief discussion, and a committee of five was appointed to redistrict the State, in accordance with the bill introduced a few days ago by Mr.

Arnim.

A bill was introduced to provide for the prompt return of warrants issued by trial justices. It requires all trial justices to return to the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions at least ten days before the sitting of the court all warrants issued by them, under a of fine and imprisonment, at the dis penalty of fine and it cretion of the court.

FATAL RENCONTRE IN EDGEFIELD.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, January 11. A fatal shooting affair is reported from Edgefield, Columbus L. Biair (white) shot and killed Peter Wilkes (colored) on Saturday. The deed is said to have been committed in self defence. Blair was bailed to-day by Judge Moses in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on he application of Wm. T. Gary. PICKET.

Another Account [From the Edgefield Advertiser.]

On the 6th instant, near Rocky Ponds, on the west side of the district, a colored man, named Peter Wilkes, was shot and killed by that well-known citizen, Columbus L. Blair, Eeq. It seems that Mr. Blair had lent a shot-Esq. It seems that Mr. Biair nau icities about to his overseer, a white man by the name of Coleman, who in turn had lent the gun to of Coleman, who in turn had lent the gun to bird on the place. Wilkes of Coleman, who in turn had lent the gun to Wilkes, who was hired on the place. Wilkes having kept the gun an undue time, Mr. Blair sent to request its return, which was refused by Wilkes. Mr. Blair then started in person to see if he could get the gun. On his way he met a negro girl bringing him the gun. Taking possession of the gun, he went on to where Wilkes was to query him as to the meaning of his conduct. Wilkes met him in evil spirit and with angry words, and selzing a bed rail advanced and assaulted him. Mr. Blair parried his blows with the gun, which was not loaded, and the barrel of which was soon broken off. After this, Wilkes continuing his assault, Mr. Blair drew his pistol tinuing his assault, Mr. Biair drew his pistol and shot him. From all we can learn, and from the testimony of eye-witnesses them-selves, this appears to have been an unmisselves, this appears to have takable case of self-defence.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD MATTERS.

MEMPHIS, January 11.

The stockholders of the Mis-issippi River, Paducah and Gulf Railroad have ratified the consolidation.

The stockholders, of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad meet on the 17th inst. to vote upon the lease of that road to the Pennsylvania Central. MEMPHIS, January 11.

THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, January 7. Governor Conley, in a message to-day, says he will yield to the decision of the Legislature as to who is Governor. Both branches of the Legislature met and declared the Hon. J. M. Smith Governor, and fixed 12 o'clock to-mor-

GREAT STORM ON THE PACIFIC COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, January 11. The storm on the Southern coast is subsiding. It was the largest and severest experienced in

THE LOUISIANA RADICAL RUMPUS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11. Governor Warmoth rejects overtures of compromise with the Carter faction. In the shooting affray yesterday two unconserned in the row were shot. The Picayune opposes martial law, for which it understands some influential citizens

THE OLD WCRLD'S NEWS.

are about petitioning.

LONDON, January 11.

LONDON, January 11.
There was an immense demonstration in Limerick in favor of home rule.
It is announced that the Pope will shortly send an ultimatum to the bishops who have not accepted infallibility.
An explosion, destructive to life and property, occurred yesterday in the Oak Road, Colliery, Wales. Eleven dead have been already taken out. Flames followed the explosion, and extensive works and machinery were destroyed.

were destroyed.

The British Government has presented the Emperor of Germany with the argument favoring her claim in the San Juan boundary Eight hundred manufacturers of Paris pro-test against the increase of duties on raw cot-

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, January 11.

The secretary was before the ways and means committee to-day explaining the syndi-

The Republican national committee have fixed the first Wednesday of June as the day, and Philadelphia as the place for the nominat-

ing convention.

In the Senate the appropriation for the Kn-Kiux committee passed. Conkiling made an elaborate argument against Sumner's one-term amendment. Sumner replied at length, after which the Senate-adjourned.

In the House the resolution of thanks to Rhode Island for the statue of Roger Williams

provoked Banks to say that Williams was ban-ished from Massachusetts for cause. A farci-cal debate followed. An amendment to strike out the word "nation" and insert "people of the United States" was lost. The resolution

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—The Convention of Nail Manufacturers at Philadelphia have advanced the rate to \$4.75 for ten penny.

—A dispatch from the City of Mexico, of the 31st, states that the Revolutionists under Diaz, in Oaxaca, were completely routed, with the loss of their artillery and many killed and revended.

The retrenchment committee continue to unearth doubtful practices in the New York

lustomhouse.

THE IMMIGRATION into New York during 1871 amounted to 228,962 persons, or 16,792 more than in 1870. Or these immigrants 113,-112 were from Great Britain, 84.298 were Germans, including 2009 Hollanders, and 19,595 were Scandinavians. There were 62,500 immigrants from Ireland, and 4836 from Wales. The Mormon immigrants amounted to 1509 of CORRUPTION RAMPANT.

RASCALITY OF THE FEDERAL OFFI-CIALS IN NEW YORK.

Extraordinary Revelations Before the Senate Investigating Committee-How Merchants are Fleeced by the Grant-Leet-Stocking Ring-Hard Facts for Whitewashers-Bergh and the Birds-What New York Pays for Choice Muste.

IPROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] New York, January 6.

The developments from the senatorial investigation now going on at the Customhouse are most damaging to President Grant and his friends. Everything charged by Senator Schurz has been substantlated by evidence and it is further proved that members o Grant's military family have been sharers in the robbery of the New York merchants. The inference is very strong that the President himself has had his "rake." He has certainly been advised frequently of the fraudulent practices of the friends whom he has appoint ed to office here, and has steadfastly refused

ed to office here, and has steadiastly relused to remove them.

The facts already elicited are, that a Colonel Leet, of Grant's military staff, a non-resident of this city, came here three years ago with a letter of introduction to Moses H. Grinnell, from the President. His Excellency desired Mr. Grinnell to serve his young protege in the manner to be indicated. Colonel Leet at this interview informed Mr. Grinnell, what he did not know at the time, that the President had resolved to appoint him collector of the port. The arrangement, though, was President had resolved to appoint him collector of the port. The arrangement, though, was coupled with a condition. In consideration of being made collector, Mr. Grinnell was to convey to Colonel Leet the control of the general order business of the Customhouse.

The job is in effect simply this: All imported goods discharged from vessels, and uncelled for within a specified time are sent to called for within a specified time, are sent to the warehouse, involving to the importer the extra expense of warehouse charges. It is

easy to perceive that, with unscrupulous officia's, things can be so arranged that the bulk of importations can be made to pass through this process. In fact, such has been the case; merchants have generally been forced to pay this tribute to the warehouse de-partment, and to submit, in addition, to exorbitant charges.

It was this department of the Customhouse circumlocution office that President Grant's staff officer demanded the management of in

recompense for making Mr. Grinnell collector The old politician hesitated and temporized After a few days, Leet became impatient, and

After a few days, Leet became impatient, and threatened to go to Washington and have another collector appointed. Mr. Grinnell compromised by giving the colonel the larger part of the general order business. Leet knew nothing of the business, but he knew a warehouse man who did. He formed a partnerable with a man named Bixby, the arrangement being \$5625 cash down, and one-half of all receipts in excess of \$10,000. He went back to Washington and resumed apartments at the army headquarters, as he is still a colonel in service and drawing a salary of \$4000 per annum as such. Bixby remitted \$4000 per annum as such. Bixby remitted monthly, by mail, one-hall of the Customhouse plunder. Conscious of being backed by the plunder. Conscious of being backed by the President, Bixby levied mail boldly and feared not. The screws were turned on the mer-chants. Some complained, but it was worse for them when they did. Their goods stuck in the inspector's office, and they lost thousands of dollars by the delay. Others carthousands of dollars by the delay. Others carried their remonstrances to the Secretary of the Treasury. He turned a deaf ear. There was a power behind Leet and Bixby which he did not dare offend. For the past three years the moome derived from the general order extortions has been one hundred thousand dollars was many. Here are more than a quarter of er annum. Here are more than a quarter o a million of dollars divided among the ware house ring, of which the known members are a million of dollars divided among the ware-house ring, of which the known members are Bixby and Stocking, and three of the Presi-dent's staff, Leet, Porter and Baboock. When Grant's avariclousness is considered, does it not seem probable that he shared with the

reatures whom he protected?
This is only one phase of Customhouse cor runtion that the investigating committee has ouched. There are developments to come tound the country. The composition of the committee is curious and suggestive. It is a pity the administration did not permit softurz or Trumbuil to be appointed on it, but the two Democratic members—Stockton, of New Jersey, and Casserly, of California—are doing their best to get at the facts. The adminis-tration members are very lit at ease. Senatration memors are very in at ease. Senator Howe has abandoned any pretence to the
judicial function, and is the open and avowed
attorney for the defence. He badgers the
witnesses against the Federal officials and
strives to protect the latter, when on the
stand, from the searching questions of the
minority members. At his elbow sits Colonel
Test plang him with suggestions. For an Leet, plying him with suggestions. For an investigating committee," the spectacle is candalous. Of course the majority of the committee will make a white-washing report. It is possible that Senator Pratt, who has had an honorable record, so far, may demur, but the others will stifle conscience with the re-

flection that the party must not be damaged.

The comments of the press are in accordance with party affiliations. The Times.

Standard and Commercial (administration orstandard and Commercial (administration or-gans,) are dumb or supercilious: The Tribune (anti-administration Republican) Evening Post, (free trade Republican,) Sun, anti-Grant (independent,) and World, (Democratic,) are horrified. Mr. Greeley was on the stand on

(independent.) and World, (Democratic.) are horrified. Mr. Greeley was on the stand on Thursday, and made some shocking revelations of what he knew about Federal corruption. Trumbull, Logan, Sumner and Schurz will be provided with good material to reopen their war on the administration with.

Mr. Bergh is after the bird shooters again. Hearing that young Mr. Jim Bennett, of the Herald, and other sportsmen, had made a match to shoot pigeons flying from the trap, he addressed a letter to the former, calling his attention to the fact that he was about to violate one of the clauses of the act prohibiting cruelly to animals, and warning him that if he persisted he should have him arrested, tried, and if possible, convicted and sent to jail. Young Mr. Bennett has no fancy to figure in any such connection, and did not shoot in the match. He will take his revenge through the editorial columns of the Herald. But other sportsmen have announced pigeon shooting matches, and good Mr. Bergh has been on the fly ever since. At Fleetwood Park yesterday his men, instead of making arrests, placed their practious bodies in front of the traps and thus saved the poor pigeon's lives. The bird-shooting fraternity are indignant, and want Bergh to make an arrest so as to flave their rights tested in the courts. If Bergh triumphs pigeon ple will hereatter be a prohibited dish.

to have their rights tested in the courts. It Bergh triumphs pigeon pie will hereafter be a prohibited dish.

Mr. Strakosch has closed his Italian opera season and taken his Nilsson to Philadelphia. The past season, artistically and pecuniarlly, has been the most successful in opera since Grisl's time. The receipts at the box office for thirty-eight nights, and matinees, were \$163,000. The largest receipts of any performance were on the night of the Grand Duke's visit \$6729. Of the aggregate, Nilsson probably visit. \$6792. Of the aggregate, Nilsson probably takes \$38,000, or \$1000 per night as her share.

How the Doctors Treated the Prince of WALES.—The later medical treatment of th Wales.—The later medical treatment of the Prince has presented a peculiarity which, considering the eminence of his physicians, is worth mentioning. The prince having been unable to sleep during nearly two days and nights, a hop-pillow was placed under his head, and after some hours he sank to a fifth sleep. The hop-pillow has been continued, and there is reason to believe its soprific effect has been fold in the repose which head of the contractions. there is reason to believe its soportic effect has been felt in the repose which has at las brought with it hope of recovery. During the time when death seemed imminent a butches stood in an adjoining room with a lamb, ready at a moment's notice to flay it, that the warm and reeking skin might swathe the Prince' extremities should they have shown signs of death-coldness.—M. D. Conway—London Lette in Cincinnal Commercial. in Cincinnati Commercial.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE IS moving in I the Hollands Legislature is moving in favor of the one term principle. On Friday last the House passed resolutions by an overwhelming majority, the vote being made up of both Democrats and Republicans, calling for the adoption of the resolution pending in Congress, which provides that no person who has once held the office of President of the United States shall be thereafter eligible to that office. THE COST OF FENCING.

How it Works in Orangeburg - The First Cost and the Cost of Repairs. ORANGEBURG, S. C., January 5.

CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. I have seen in your paper several articles ipon the Fence law. I have taken the trouble to make an estimate of the cost of fencing

ble to make an estimate of the cost of fencing and keeping the fences of this county in repair, which I will give to you.

I find in the county auditor's office one hundred and twenty-four thousand (124,000) acres of land returned as plough land, and one hundred and thirty-one thousand seven hundred (131,700) acres of meadow and pasture land. Say one-half of the latter is under fence. We will then have one hundred and eighty-three (189,883) acres of land under fence. Average the fields at fifty acres, and it gives 3797 fields. It will take 840 panels of fence to each field, giving for this county 3,189,480 panels of fence, and each panel taking ten rails will give 31,994,800 rails. That at one and a half dollars per hundred for splitting, hauling, putting up and paying for splitting, hauling, putting up and paying for the timber will make the first cost \$478,422. To keep a fence in repair it will take one new rail, each year, to the panel, which will make the annual repairs cost \$47,841. addition, it is well known that the fences n negro houses are burned every winter. There are many of the countles of the State where

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

so easily split as in this, so that this county

may be taken as an average for the State.

Not so Black as He is Painted. From a letter of Moncure D. Conway, the

English correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, concerning the Prince of Wales's illness, we make extracts as follows: There is a general belief that he has injured

his constitution by fast living, and many of the lower classes think that he is now paying the lower classes think that he is now paying the penalty for the same—typhold fever not being so fatal among the poor as among those accustomed to luxury, being a fact not so wisely interpreted by the ignorant as among medical men. The Radical newspapers in the Northern cities generally couple with their hope for his recovery the hope that he may be amproved by his affliction.

Now, I am well convinced that the Prince has serious faults, but equally certain that conference of the Methodist Episcops

has serious faults, but equally certain that they are exaggerated in the public mind by the gossip to which his indiscretions have lent too much aid. Those of us who remember the blonde boy who attracted not only the curious but the discriminating by his frank-ness and simplicity when he visited Cinciananess and simplicity when he visited Cincianail, and who have seen him since his manhood,
might judge from his appearance that a great
change had come upon him for the worse.
His lace has become heavy, and there is an
unmistakable rasemblance to the Georges, especially to George II, which is anything but
agreeable to those who study physiognomies.
But not long ago I happened to meet the
Prince at the Cosmopolitan Club, and found
that his face was not all outside. There was
something genial and kind about it, and I something genial and kind about it, and I could see something of the frankness of the boy to whom I had been introduced in Pike's Opera House. He is not remarkable for pro-fundly, but his conversation is that of an edu-cated man, with some humor. What struck me most was his entire openness, and the entire absence of affectation. He was surround showing any arrogance or demanding any recognition of his rank, he seemed to me to be conscious of it only as a bore—a thing he would like to fling off and mix in with the others on equal terms. When he rose to go, and the gentlemen in the club stood up—a usual form in the presence of royalty—the risual form in the presence of royalty—the Prince showed some honest confusion, bowed to those present with deference, and left the room modestly and quickly. The impression he left on my mind was that there is much more good in him than is popularly supposed—more good nature and good genes. It is just possible that his entire frankness and openness have caused him to be lampooned when ness have caused him to be improved when secret fellows get the reputation of blamelessness. The public generally believes that he was gullly of licentious conduct in the Mordaunt case. I have it from an intimate friend of the Queen's family that when his name approaches the Petron Improductor.

quite untrue. The Frince smokes more than the anti-tobaconiets would recommend, but there is no trace in his face or eye of excessive drinking. At the same time it must be understood that I am remembering here only his good traits, and saying what is due against false rumors. I do not under-estimate his faults because I do not choose this moment to mention them. One thing may be regarded as a fault, or the reverse, according to the mini of his critic; the Prince has shown a singular insensibility to the demands made upon him as the next representative of English royalty. My own opinion is that he was so bored through all his childhood and boyhood and youth, being officially guarded, protected, watched—the nurse delivering him to the doctors, the doctors to that endless series of household officials, of whom Sir Charle Dilke has told us so much lately—that when he became his own man he fulfilled the remark of Solomon or somebody else: "Train up a child, and away he'll go." He has made no secret of his belief that he will never sit on the throne, and it is plain this belief has given him no sorrow. He loves Englsh sports—hunting, shooting, horse-racing—and good company, spiced with fiirtation; but I have no idea that he is, in any respect, beneath the average of European aristocracy in intelligence or character—nay, I am pretty sure he is above it. The rumors that he is not kind to the Princess were rife several years ago, but they have entirely passed away; the blooming, happy face of the Princess contradicted them sieadily until now, when, worn away until she has become a mere ghost, her utter angulsh attests the love between them. After the Prince had been delirious for a week, his first interval of consciousness was shown in the words—"This is the Princess' birthday."

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.

The barometer will probably continue low at the Rocky Mountain, stations on Friday, with cloudy and threatening weather. An area of rising barometer, with clearing weather, will extend from the Missiouri and Mississippi Rivers eastward, to the Atlantic and Hudson River. The low barometer on Lake Ontario moved eastward over New England to-night, with threatening weather and light rain, especially on the Atlantic coast.

Place of Observation.	Height of Baro- meter	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Weather
Angusta, Ga Baltimore Boston	30.05 29.93 29.98 30.10	36	SW SW SW	Light. Gentle. Fresh. Gentle.	Clea Clou Clou Clea
Chicago	29.91 30.04 30.21	41 44 61	SW Calm.	Fresh.	Clea Fair. Clea
Key West, Fia Knoxville, Tenn	29.97 30.05 30.18	46 53	W Calm.	Fresh. Gentle.	Clou Clea Fair
Mt. Washington. New Orleans New York	29.77 37.18 29.98	88	NW	Gentle. Gentle.	Clou Clea Fair
Norfolk Philadelphia Portland, Me	29.94 30.04 29.98	56 35 33	W S	Gentle. Gentle. Gentle.	Clea Fair Thr'
Savannah Sr. Louis Washington Wilmington , N.C.	30.12 30.10 29.91	45	S SW	Fresh. Gentle. Gentle.	Clea Clea Clea Clea

NOTE.—The weather report dated 7.470 mock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The National Division and Colored Membership.

(From the Temperance Advocate, January 3.1 It will be remembered that at the late ses ion of the National Division, held in Boston. Mass., Past Most Worthy Associate Jackson, of Maine, introduced the following preamble and resolution, which, after considerable debate, was adopted : "Whereas, In the Order of Sons of Temper

ance under the jurisdiction of this National Division, we know of no distinction on ac-count of race, color or former condition, but all are alike equal before the law; therefore, Resolved, That in our future action we do not deem it expedient to organize separate di-visions in the same territory, on account of any of the above named distinctions." any of the above named distinctions."

As a natural consequence, notwithstanding the difficulty of understanding, without further explanation, the exact intentions of the mover, and the certainty of its being entirely inoperative (save to place the colored mass beyond the assistance of the Sons of Temperance) great excitement has pervaded the entire Or-der, especially in the South where great disat-isfaction is expressed. To such a pitch has der, especially in the south where great dissat-isfaction is expressed. To such a pitch has this been carried that the grand divisions of Georgia and Florida have withdrawn from the national body, whilst Tennessee (the largest and most important jurisdiction in the South) and Louisiana are almost certain to follow. We are satisfied the National Division, not

contemplating any such result, is already so alarmed that a strong reaction has set in. We cannot approve the hasty action of the Grand Divisions that have withdrawn. We deem the course they have seen fit to pursue nawise and unnecessary, and trust the Grand Division of South Carolina will not follow their example so long as there is hope of maintaining our rights in the national body. We have confidence in our representatives to the National Division, and are satisfied they will not compromise us. Hasty action in the past

In support of the belief that a reaction is

going on, we may cite the fact that a prominent and influential member from Ohio, who was unable to attend the meeting at Bostou, As a further proof, we may add that a most important interview has recently been held between the mover of the obnoxious resolu tion and Brothers B. D. Townsend, P. M. W. P., and Ed. Emerick Sell, P. G. W. P. Learn-ing that Brother Jackson was attending the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; recently sitting in Charleston, they called upon him during the session, for the purcose of making an appointment, when they were incidentally and very unexpectedly intro-duced to the conference as past officers of the National and Grand Divisions, Sons of Tem-National and Grand Divisions, Sons of Temperance. The Interview between these brethren, who represent the extreme North and South of our country, has been very satisfactory, and we trust will result in great good. The question thoroughly discussed and the situation of the South fully explained, Brother Jackson was compelled to confess that he was deeply impressed, and willing under the explanation to recede from his advanced position. He asserts that insult to the order in the South was never intended, and that his resolution was introduced with a view of promoting the interests of the whole order. If wrong, he is willing to retrace his steps.

If wrong, he is willing to retrace his steps. The events of the past few weeks prove con-clusively he is wrong, and if he intends and desires to benefit all—white and colored—he should be foremost in urging a repeal of his unfortunate resolution. By this means, and this alone, will the National Division be able to control the order in the Southern it now stands, and regain Georgia and Florida.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The True Story of Charlotte of Woolfenbuttel.

[From Chambers's Journal.] To Louisiana, in the beginning of the last century, came an old German emigrant, with his only daughter, and settled there. She was young and very beautiful, and attracted much young and very beautini, and attracted much attention, especially that of one Dauband, an officer of the colony, who so ingratiated himself with her father, that, after a time, they kept house together. The officer had been in Russia; and what first struck him, upon seeing the young lady, was the very remarkable resemblance which she bore to the late wife of the Queen's family that when his name appeared in that case the Prince immediately visited the Queen, and entering in her presence said: "I have come, my Queen and mother, to say that I am entirely innocent of any misconduct in the matter with which my name is connected." I asked my informant, "Did the Queen believe him?" "Believe him?" was the reply: "the Queen the meant of the constant of the prince to owell to believe ha would come to her with a lie in his mouth." There have been many statements to the effect that the Prince is a drunkard. It is effect that the Prince is a drunkard. It is quite untrue. The Prince smokes more than the anti-tobacconists would recommend, but there is no trace in his face or eye of excessive drinking. At the same time it must be poison; and at last he had struck her with such violence, when far gone with child, that he had caused the death both of herself and her infant. All the courts of Europe had gone lato mourning for her, and everybody but her husband had pitted her unhappy fate. After a great lapse of time the Czarowitz himself died; and to Dauband's watchful eyes it seemed that the intelligence of that Prince's decease was received by his fair fellow lodger with such suspicious interest and excitement that he taxed her with being in truth that exalted but unhappy lady, whom all the world alted but unhappy lady, whom all the world held to be dead and burled. If such were the case, he declared himself devoted to her ser-

case, he declared himself devoted to her service, and prepared to at once sacrifice his prospects in the colony, in order to escort her to Russis.

Then Charlotte Christina Sophia de Woolfenbuttel (for such had been her maiden name.) narrated her pittful story. She was indeed the personage he had imagined her to be, and had made use of a pious fraud to escape from the cruelties of her late husband. The blow that had been given to her had almost caused her death (as it undoubtedly did that of the heir of all the Russias, whom she carried within her.) but she had in truth recovered from it. By help of the Countess Konigsmark, mother of Marshal Saxe, she gained over the women of her bed-chamber, so that it was given out she was no more, and a funeral was arranged accordingly. Then, being conveyed to a secret place, she was a funeral was arranged accordingly. Then, being conveyed to a secret place, she was carefully tended, and, when strong enough, removed in the guise of a servant girl to Paris, under the guardianship of a trusty German servant, who passed as her father; and finally from France to Louisiana. Having heard her story, Dauband renewed his devoted offer to furnish the means of her return to that sphere from which she had fled under such pitiable circumstances; but the young widow thanked him, and said that the only service she required of him was that he should maintain an absolute secrecy regarding her past, and conduct himself toward her exactly as he had hitherto done for the future. He endeavored to obey her in both respects. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.

The barometer will probably continue low at the Rocky Mountain, stations on Friday, with cloudy and threatening weather. An area of rising barometer, with clearing weather, will extend from the Missiouri and Mississippi Rivers eastward, to the Atlantic and Hudson River. The low barometer on Lake Ontario moved eastward over New England to-night, with threatening weather and light rain, especially on the Atlantic coast.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A.—4.47 P. M., Local Time.

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Place of Company of the Si alster was actually occupying that of Austria. The marriage was a happy one, and bore fruit in an only daughter. After ten years Dau-band, being troubled with some disorders in an only daughter. After ten years Dauband, being troubled with some disorders which the practitioners in Louisiana could not cure, removed with his wife and child to Paris, to get the best medical advice, and on his recovery solicited and obtained from the government an appointment in the Isle of Bourbon. While in Paris the wife and daughter went to walk in the Tullerier, and, conversing in German, were overheard by Marshal Saxe, who stopped to consider them. Mme. Dauband's embarrassment confirmed his suspicions, and his recognition of her was complete. She drew him aside, and persuaded him to promise secrecy. He called on her, however, the next day, and often afterward; and, when she had departed for Bourbon, informed the King, his master, of what he had discovered. Orders were sent off to the Island that the greatest respect should be paid to her; and the King of Hungary was also made acquainted with the position of his court, but on the condition that she should quit her husband, which she refused to

do. In 1847, Dauband died, having been pre-ceded to the grave by his daughter, and the widow came to France with the intention of taking up her residence in a convent; in place of doing so, however, she lived in great retire ment at Vitri, about a league from Paris where she died in 1772.

DEGREES IN DIAMONDS.

Writing of diamonds and their color, the Writing of diamonds and their color, the Brooklyn Eagle says: "Few people are aware of the many gradations of color through which this precious stone ranges, nor are they cognizant of the effects these this have on the commercial value of the stone. Of course, the first place is accorded to what is called a diamond of the stone water. This means a perfective mond of pure water. This means a perfectly colorless stone, free from every possible shade. Perhaps the lowest place is given to a yellow stone, though there is a peculiarly ruddy brown, a most delicate shade, which amateurs brown, a most delicate shade, which amateurs especially prize. The reasons for lowering the standard of the yellow diamond are simply the law of supply and demand. If it resembles slightly the tint of the topaz, it has, however, an inherent fire and brilliancy which make the humbler topaz become absolutely dim by comparison. The diamond known as the Australian yellow, of one humbers of the comparison. dred and thirty-nine and a half carats, is of this nature, but unfortunately so deep in tone as to somewhat impair its fire. The blue diamond, where the azure of the sapphire is combined with the natural lustre of the diamond; the rose-colored, imitating the fire of the ruby, and the green diamond, rivalling the emerald, are rarer shades. When these colors are intense, when the depth of tone is colors are intense, when the depth of tone is positive, they become rarities of untold price, and are fancy stones, on which no positive value can be placed. Milky stones, with black diamonds, save for the industrial arts, have, as ornaments, no especial worth. Some very remarkable experiments have been instituted in order to change the color of diamonds. It would be a server worth untold monds. It would be a secret worth untold fortunes could we succeed in even depriving a yellow diamond of its unpopular tint. It was supposed at one time that this could be effected through the agency of heat. Faint yellow stones, by long subjection to the furnance heat, were convertible into pale; rose-colored diamonds; but unfortunately after a certain lapse of time they slowly but surely resumed their original tint.

HOMICIDE.—On Christmas night William McCollum was stabbed in Marlboro by Frank Cook, both colored, the wound taking effect in the thigh, the femoral artery being severed. He died in a few minutes. Whiskey was the cause of the difficulty. An inquest was held on the next day, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts above stated.

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Arrive at Charleston.

COLUMBIL MIGHT RITHES.

(Sundays excepted.)

Arrive at Columbia.

Leave Columbia.

Arrive at Charleston.

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Leave Summerville at.

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